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The Redskin

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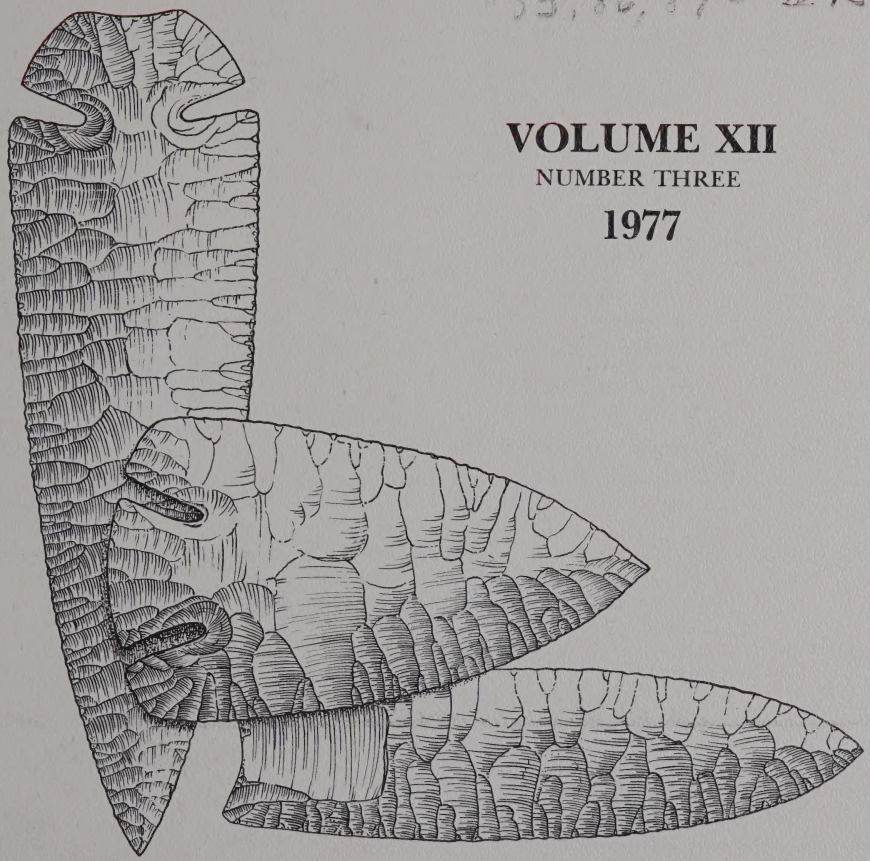

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MEETING NOTICE
Dayton, Ohio Meeting
Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.
Sunday, October 23, 1977 — 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Imperial House — South on State Route 725 and I-75 from I-70

Two free tables per collection of Indian relics — Stone Age only. Contact: Gray LaDassor to display historic artifacts for educational purposes only, on special tables only, if available.

Rosette ribbons will be awarded for various categories of Stone Age artifact displays.

Bring your artifacts to be photographed. A first class photographer will be at your service.

Photographs to be used for publication in *The Redskin,* or, for use in the authentication program.

Gordon Hart and his authentication committee will have an extensive authentication program. Contact Gordon for information on participation in this program. If fine coins and stamps are deserving of a certificate of authenticity, why not your fine prehistoric artifacts?

For Reservations call or write
Art Wesolouski, Box 29, North Dayton Street
Dayton, Ohio

Special mention is made here of the very fine work being done by our vice-president, Glenvall Fincham, in recruiting new members. Glenvall is the leading recruiter for 1977, with 30 new members as of July 1.

Mr. Fincham has missed only one meeting of our society during his term of office, and he is conspicuous at all meetings, because of his performance of his duties, which are always geared to the betterment of society and its goals.

His success in recruiting only proves that many more of our members could also be as productive.

Why not add your name to the list below?

Glenvall Fincham ..... 30 new members
Gray LaDassor ..... 27 new members
Lyle T. Weeks ..... 2 new members

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Meeting Notice 82
It Pays To Keep Those Eyes On The Ground (Robert J. Dunay) 83
A Rare Find — Sekan Stillette (LTC Floyd B. Lyerla) (AUS-Ret) 93
The Biggest Dog (Roy Hathcock) 99
The Sources of Hematite (Warren K. Moorehead) 104
Traces of Aboriginal Operations In An Iron Mine Near Leslie, Missouri (W. H. Holmes) 105
Footnote (Editor) 110
Tri-State Archaeology, Skull Crusher-Sledge Hammer (LTC Floyd B. Lyerla) 116
Price Schedule for *Redskin* Issues 120

IT PAYS TO KEEP THOSE EYES ON THE GROUND

By Robert J. Dunay — Franklin Lakes, N. J.

This past summer I spent two weeks of my vacation visiting friends and relatives in Florida and Kentucky. I first visited my parents in Port Richey, Florida, for two days. On the second day there my two sons, Kevin (10), Ricky (8), and I took a walk over an area that had just been cleared about two hundred yards from my parent's home. Within 30 minutes we found a burial which had been exposed and broken up by the land clearing operations. We also found about 150 chips of Agatized Coral. Although we didn't find any artifacts some of these chips were very beautiful and worth keeping.

The following week we drove to Lexington, Kentucky, to visit some friends there. One morning our friends took us to a small lake in the area so that all our children could do some fishing. I asked if the lake was natural and the answer was, "Yes." I then said, "I bet there are Indian campsites all around the lake. I took about 10 steps towards the lake and there on the edge of the lake, lying in the open, I found the small Polished Black Flint Celt which is pictured along with this article. This celt is beautiful, and would be a welcome addition to any collection. I am sure that many people walked over this celt but they didn't have their eyes on the ground.

Figure 67
A celt made of hard black colored polished chert. Found near Lexington, Kentucky. See article at top of this page for details.

Collection of Robert J. Dunay, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey.

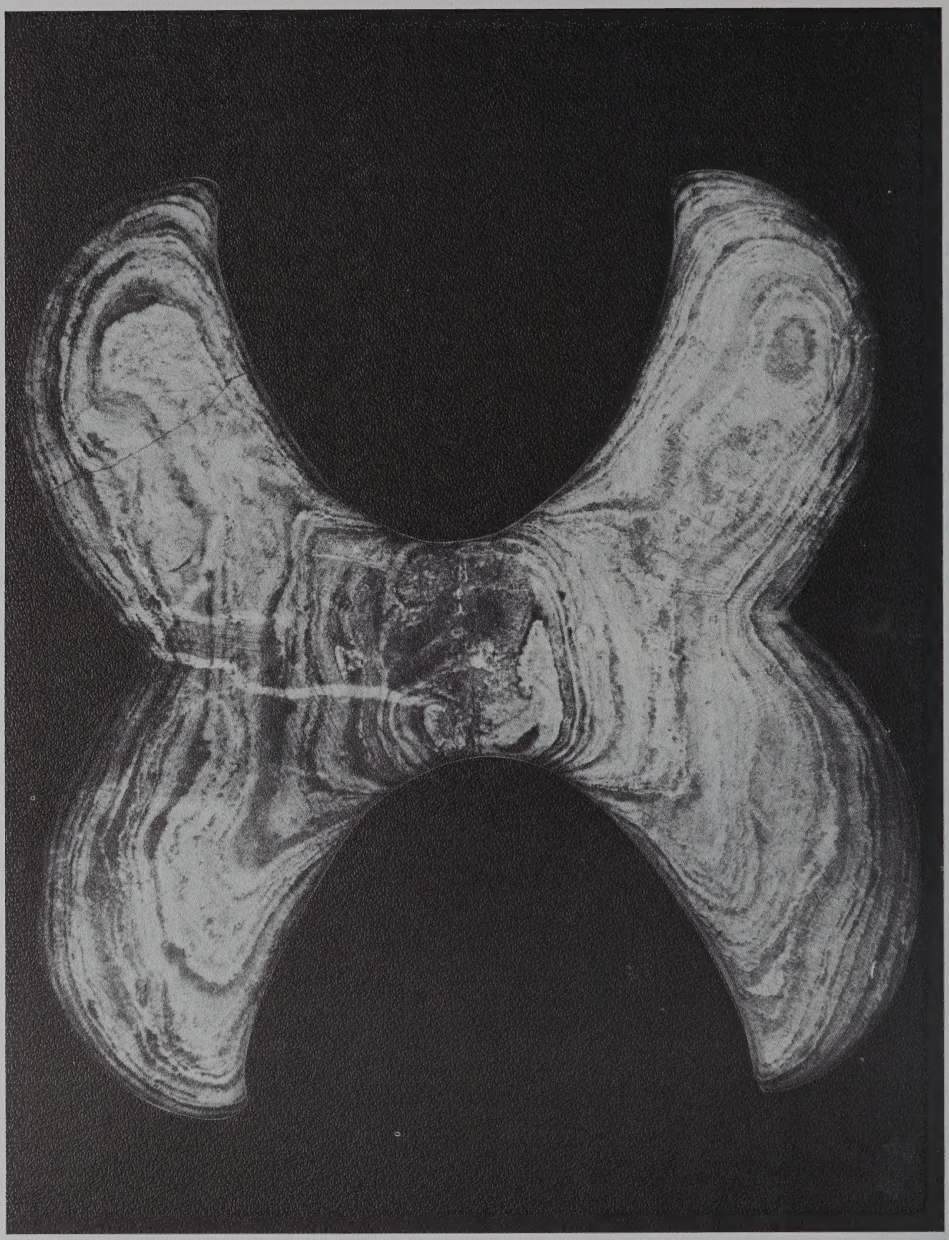


Figure 68

Notched Ovate Double Crescent type #28 made of light green colored banded slate, discolored brown from age. Measures 6 x 6¼ inches. Found in Kent County, Michigan. Shown in Bannerstones Of The North American Indian page 391, figure 3. Ex D. Boudeman and V. Ladd collections.

Collection of Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana.

Figure 69

88 copper beads found on an adult female in a Glacial Kame burial of the late Archaic period. This material was gathered by Dr. Bondley from the Zimmerman Site near Roundhead, Ohio. Nearly 400 burials were uncovered during a gravel removal operation.

Collection of Irvin Daugherty, Fremont, Indiana

Figure 70

Left: A sandal sole gorget. Measures 8 by 2 inches.
Right: A rectangular two-hole gorget of shell. This material was gathered by Dr. Bondley from the Zimmerman site near Roundhead, Ohio. Approximately 400 burials were uncovered during a gravel removal operation.

Collection of Irvin Daugherty, Fremont, Indiana.

Figure 71

Left: A rectangular two-hole made of shell.
Right: A sandal-sole gorget. Measures 7 by 2. This material was gathered by Dr. Bondley from the Zimmerman site near Roundhead, Ohio. Approximately 400 burials were uncovered during a gravel removal operation.

Collection of Irvin Daugherty, Fremont, Indiana.

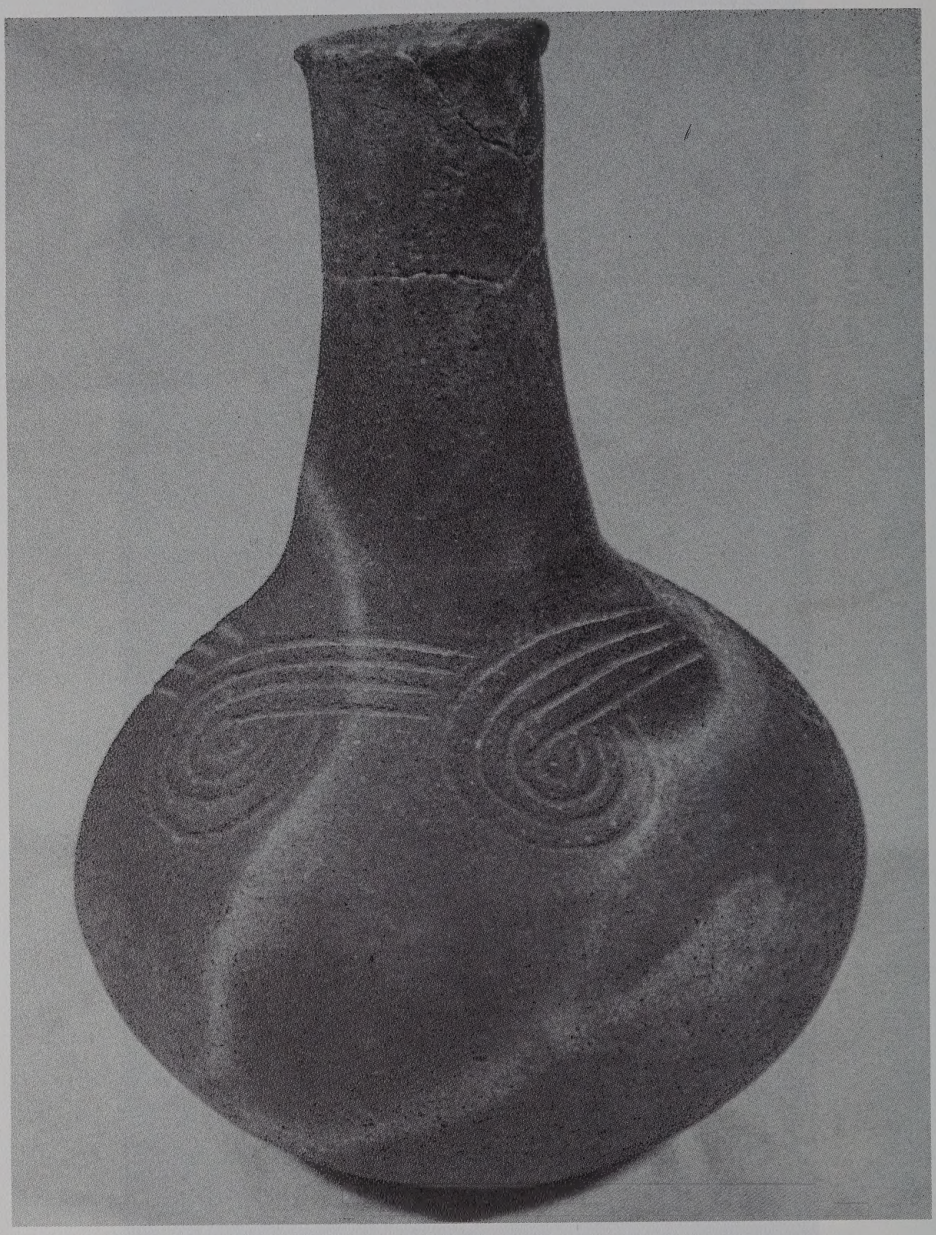


Figure 72
A Mound Incised type, pottery water bottle. Found on the Girvin Site, New Madrid County, Missouri.

Collection of Ron Boggs, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Figure 73
A Mound Incised type pottery water bottle. Found on the Girvin Site, New Madrid, Missouri.

Collection of Ron Boggs, Jefferson City, Missouri.

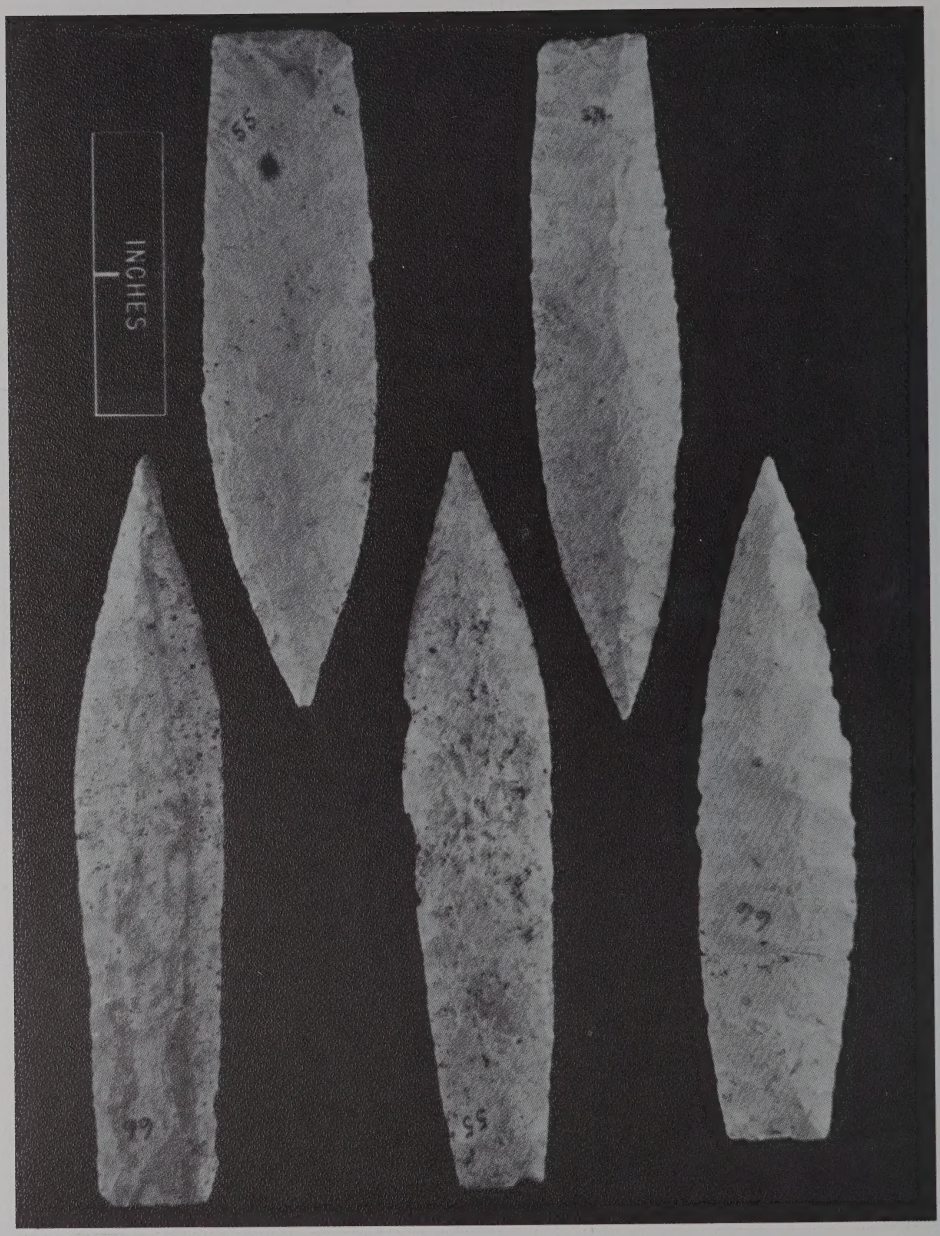


Figure 74

A fine group of blades made of white to tan colored chert. All were found in Pettus County, Missouri.

Collection of Spencer Bridges, Sedalia, Missouri.

Figure 75
Another fine group of blades made of white to tan colored chert. These were also found in Pettus County, Missouri.

Collection of Spencer Bridges, Sedalia, Missouri

A RARE FIND SEKAN STILETTE

LTC Floyd B. Lyerla (AUS-Ret)
Columbus, Kansas

Last August, shortly after returning to the Tri-state area from the Chattahoochee Valley of Georgia, I had an unusual and exciting experience. I was carefully searching a field along one of the creeks in extreme southeast Kansas when I spied what appeared to be a slender projectile point about 2½" long partly exposed in the unplanted field. Freeing it of bits of dried mud I found it was made of a pink flint which contained fossil inclusions. Much to my chagrin I also found it was only a broken piece. There was no doubt in my mind but what the artifact would have been at least five inches long if it were whole. Finding a broken but crude object can easily be taken in stride. Finding a broken work of lithic art, what I label a museum piece, is something else. Prior to that find I had picked up several items from the plowed field which had been severely eroded by a heavy rain. Less than thirty minutes later I had an experience that is quite rare. Several yards removed from where I had found the distal (tip) part of this projectile point I found the other part. When I got home I cleaned both pieces and rejoined them. The total length turned out to be 6½" and there is still a small section missing from the very tip. Many lithic projectile points in excess of 6" have been found, but my find has other features that make it unusual. The blade is less than ¾" wide at the widest point and it is over ¼" thick with a right hand bevel on both blade edges giving it a rhomboid cross-section. The chipping is generally random with fine retouching. Never before had I seen anything like this artifact either in books or museums. Since that time, however, I have found a half dozen pieces and one complete one a little over 5" long — all on sites in southeast Kansas (see accompanying picture). Because of repeated, though quite scarce finds of pieces of this unusual stone artifact I decided to name it for referral purposes. (It is not common practice to type classify or even name a projectile point as a result of finds on a disturbed site or sites. I feel my action in this case is fully justified in order to communicate this item to other individuals.) According to my Webster dictionary a stilette is "a slender dagger with a thick blade in proportion to its breadth." Since this definition amply described the shape of this stone weapon I decided to call it a "SEKAN Stilette". This fine artifact has exemplary diagnostic characteristics, which makes it very easy to identify. I would enjoy hearing from anyone who has a similar artifact. Others shared my immediate excitement on that field that day. I was accompanied by my son, Brett, and my seventy-nine year-old mother, who found her first arrowhead that day. The three sites I have found evidence of this point on are all pre-ceramic; yet, very strangely, each site also produces very small triangular points (some less than ½" in length) very much like Madison and Freno projectile points in appearance. These type points are associated with the cultural traits of the Mississippian Period which commenced long **after** the appearance of ceramic manufacturing and use by North American aborigines. According to existing authorities, they began using these small triangular points around 900 A.D. and continued such usage into historic times. Current evidence indicates an age variance of over 3000 years between the SEKAN Stilette points and Mississippian type points found together on three different sites. Future investigations may reveal this dilemma to exist on additional sites, or may turn up a clue to account for the apparent evidential contradiction.

Figure 76
Refer to article on page 92 for the data concerning these artifacts.
Collection of LTC Floyd B. Lyerla (AYS-RET) Columbus, Kansas.

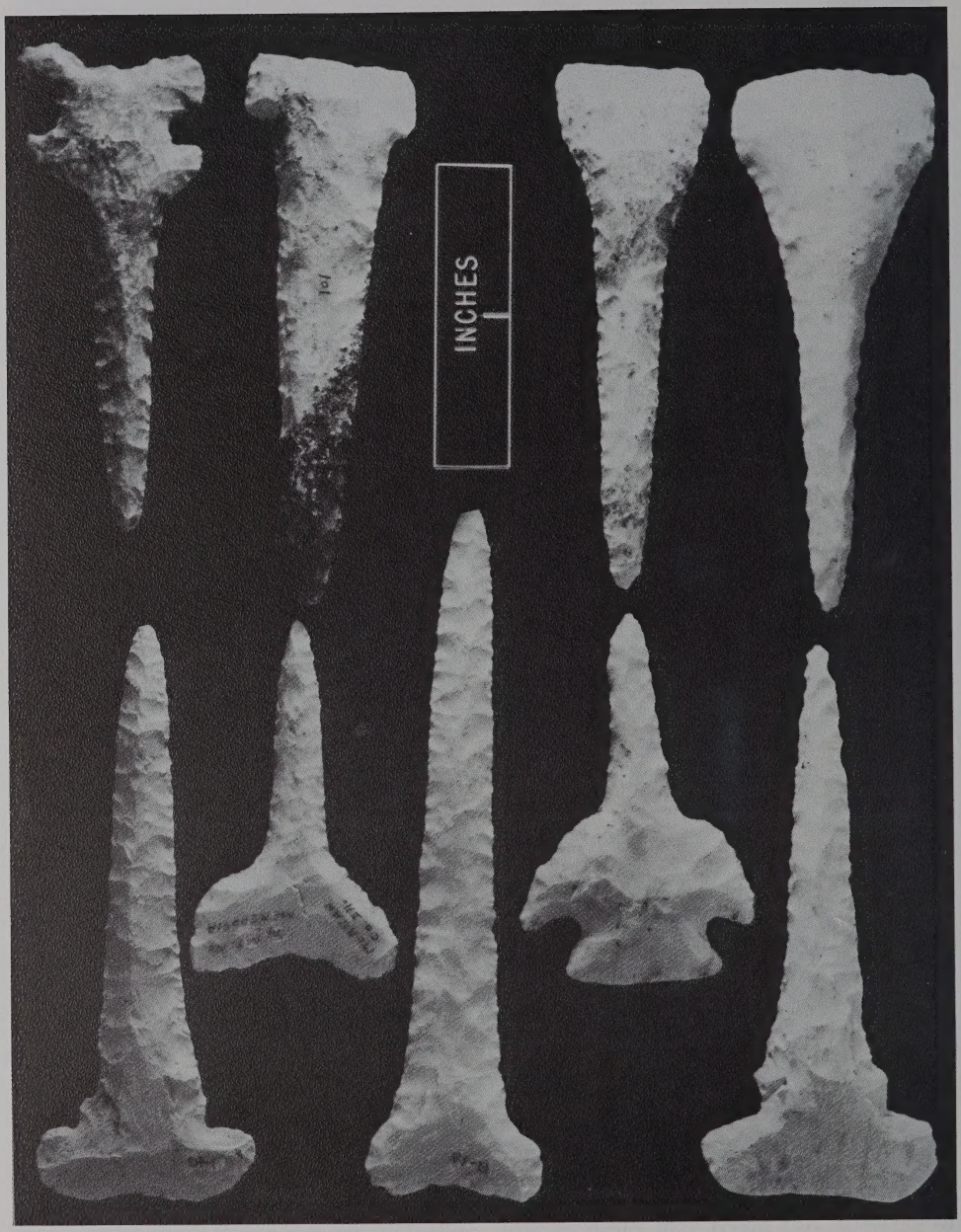


Figure 77
A fine representative group of drills or reamers made of chert. As is quite often the case, some of these specimens were made from damaged spearheads or knives.

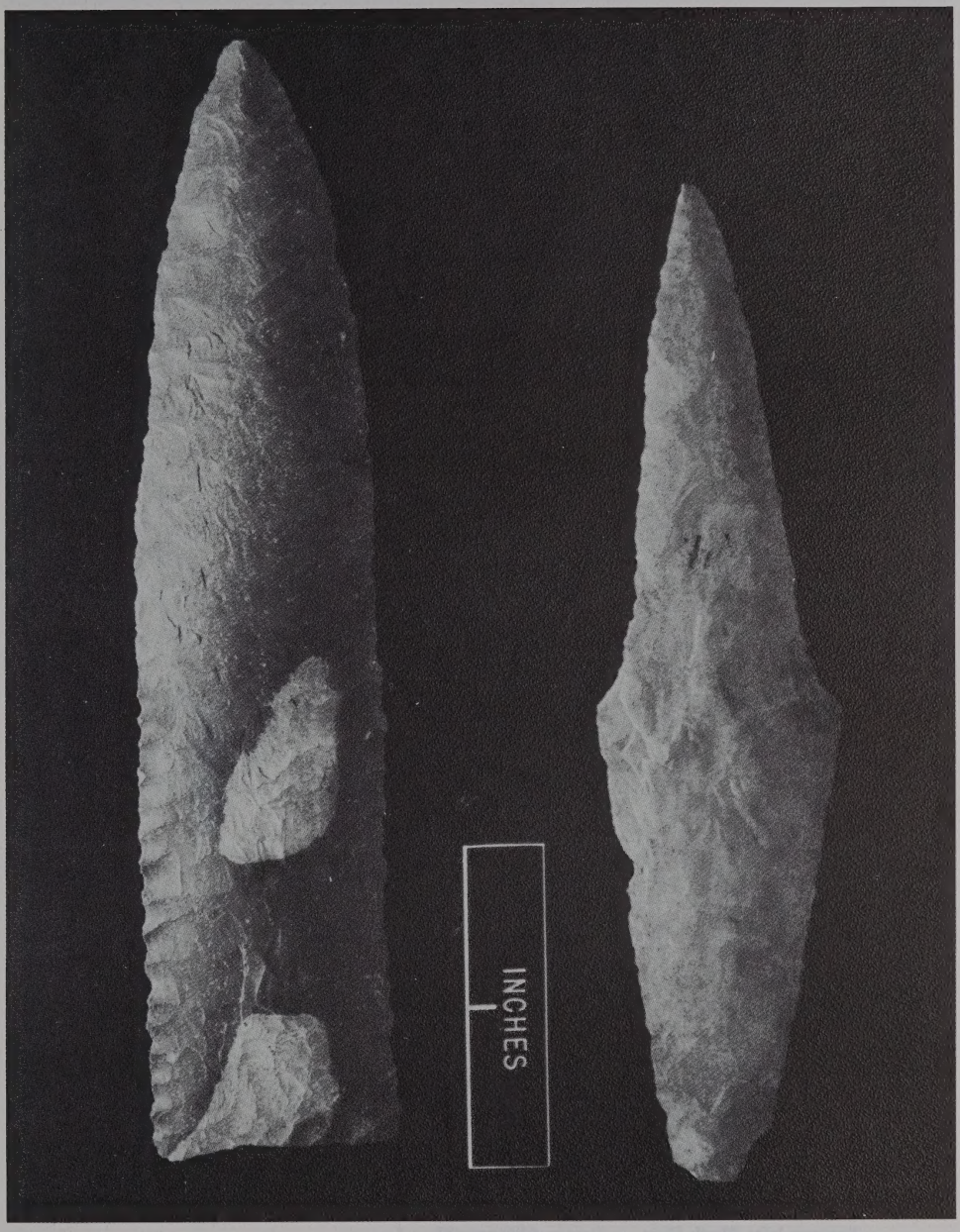


Figure 78
Left: A knife made of brown colored chert. Found in Crawford County, Missouri. Right: A damaged knife, reworked to salvage for further use. Found in Brown County, Illinois.

Figure 79

Le Croy Bifurcte Points
Top left: Blue flint — Sussex County, New Jersey.
Top center: Red jasper — Sussex County, New Jersey.
Top right: Black flint — Sussex County, New Jersey.
Bottom left: Black flint — Sussex County, New Jersey.
Bottom center: Argillite — Sussex County, New Jersey.
Bottom right: Green flint — Orange County, New York.

Collection of Robert J. Dunav, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey.

Figure 80
A human effigy type, pottery water bottle, greyware. Square base type is rare. Found on the Girvin Site, New Madrid County, Missouri.

Collection of Ron Bogg, Jefferson City, Missouri.

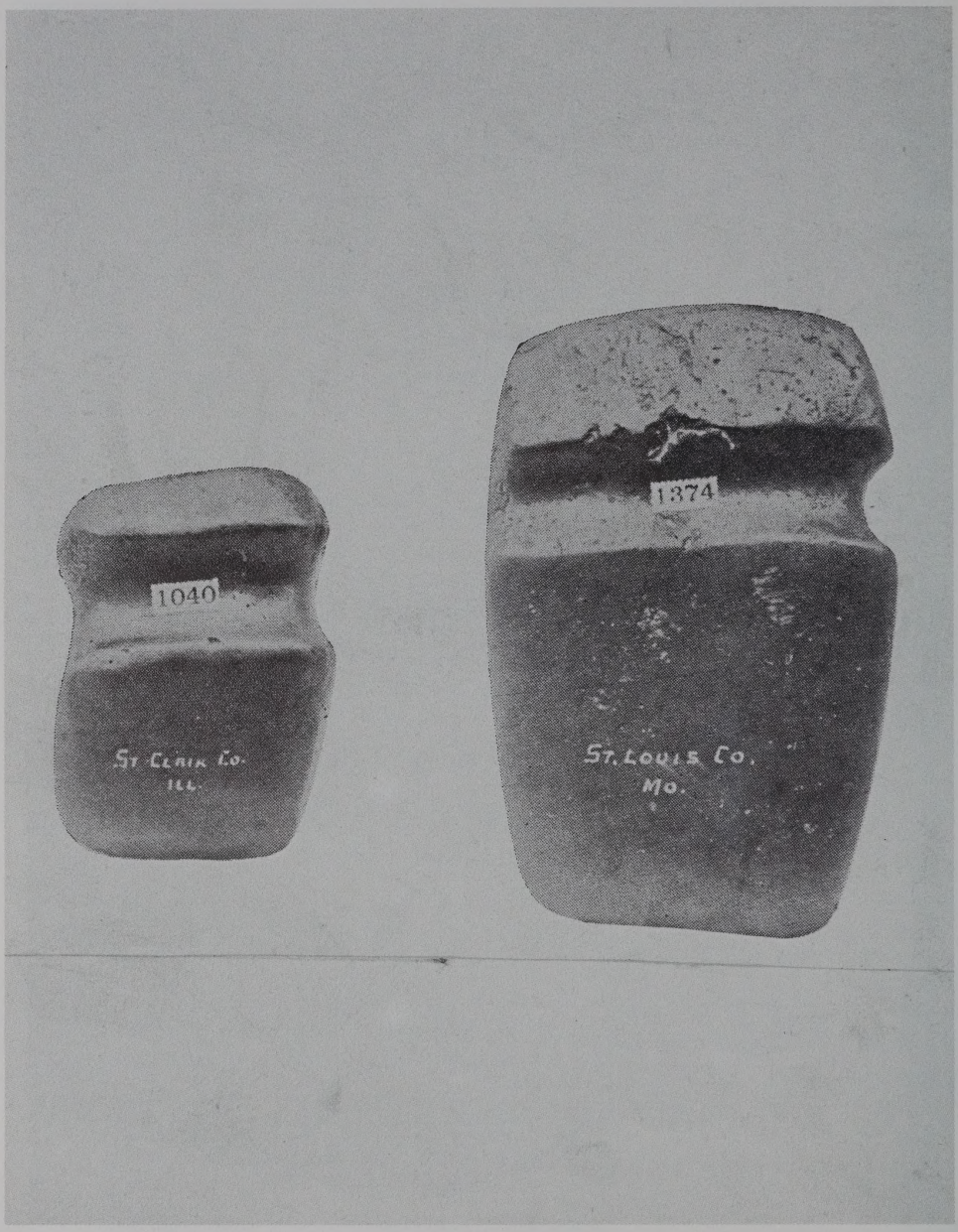


Figure 81
Two exceptionally fine hematite axes.
Left: Found in St. Clair County, Illinois, and weighs 4½ lbs.
Right: Found in St. Louis County, Missouri, and weighs 11½ lbs.

"The BIGGEST dog"

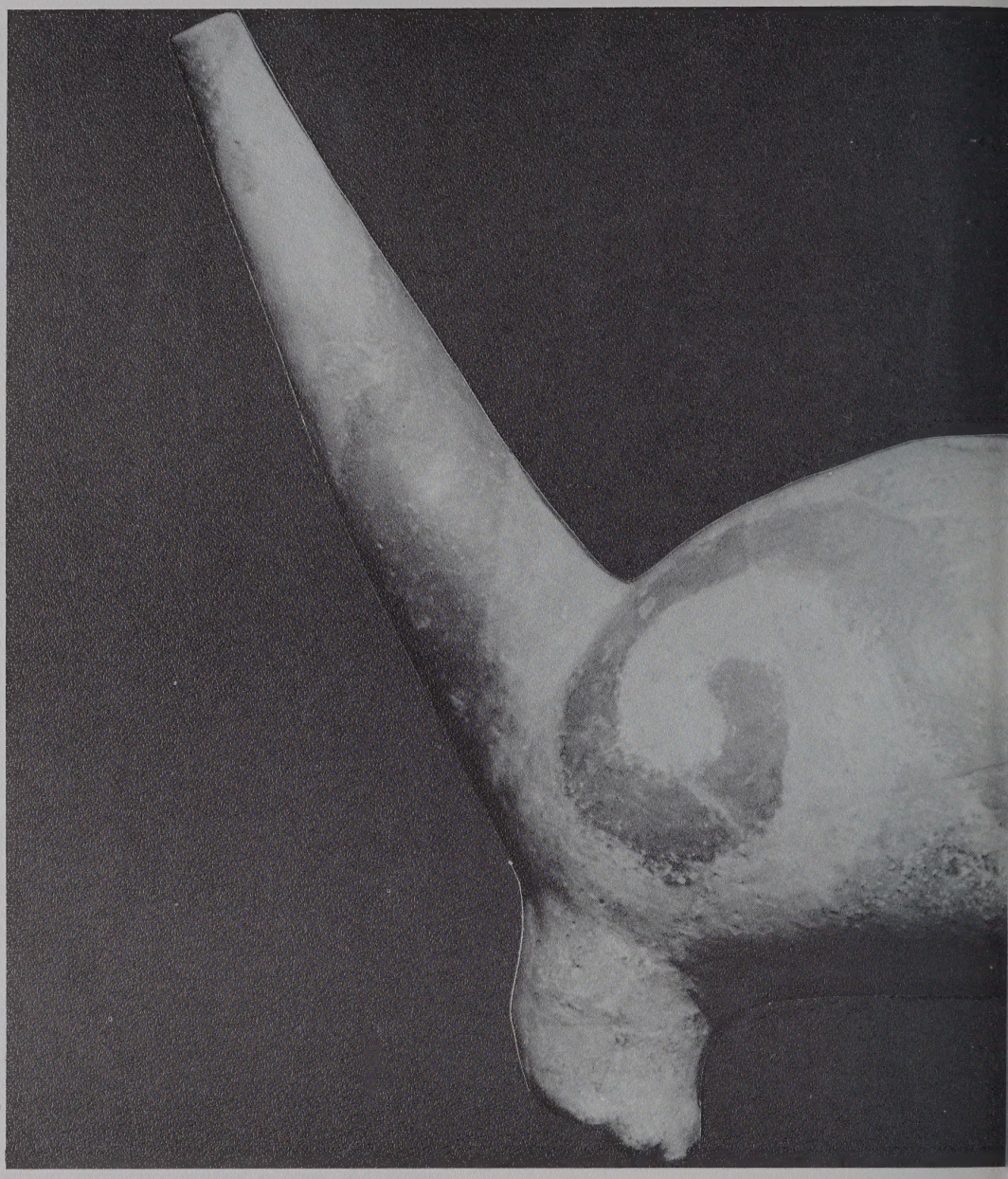
Roy Hathcock — West Plains, Missouri

The pottery vessel (Figure 82, pages 100, 101) was discovered in a Caddo Indian grave along the Ouachita River in Ouachita County, Arkansas in 1968 by Glen Kizzia of Murfreesboro, Arkansas. The burial was approximately 48″ in depth and contained other grave goods consisting of two Belcher bowls, one Belcher bottle, two Foster Trailed jars, and one Bailey bottle.

It is quite obvious, however, that the huge effigy is not Caddo, but was created by a master potter of the neighboring Quapaw tribe living at that time about the junction of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers. The exchange of trade items between the Quapaw and Caddo has been noted on several other occasions and this find is another bit of evidence to that fact.

Doubtless this teapot-tailed creation was a source of great pride for its Caddo owner who had experienced the infrequency of Caddo effigy creations. In addition, the red, white, and black paint was a method of decoration not used by the Caddo pottery makers. This polychrome (Avenue) effect was indeed something new and exciting to the Caddo owner. That, plus the unique size of this vessel was perhaps a status symbol to the person who had carried it from the Quapaw village some 200 miles to the northeast.

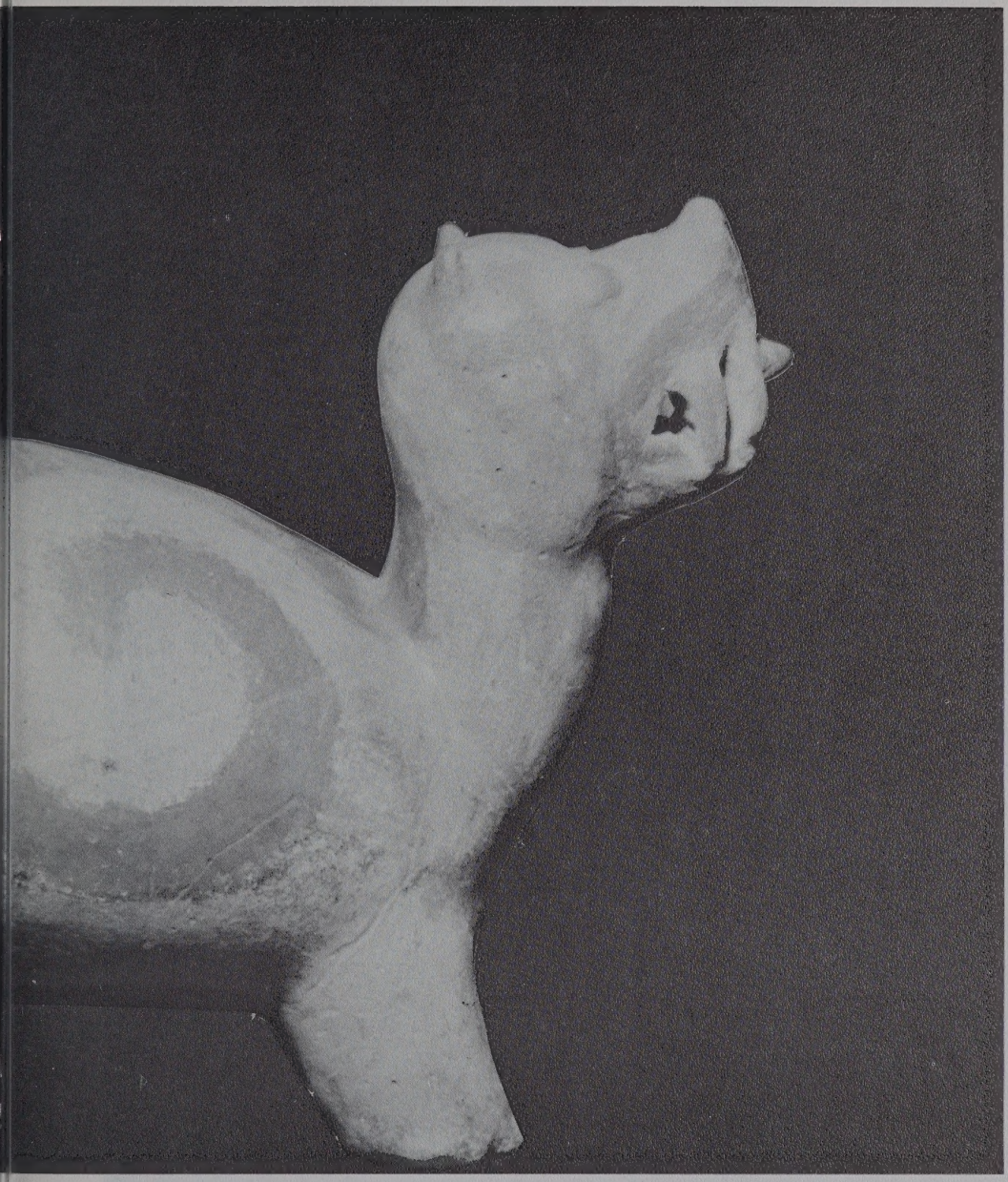
Even today, nearly 3 centuries after its creation, the size of this effigy dog still impresses those who have seen more ancient pottery than any individual of the 17th century Quapaw-Caddo era could ever have. Standing 13½″, the dog measures an unprecedented 19¼″ in length, and for the past nine years has been a feature attraction in the Caddo Burial Grounds Museum in Murfreesboro. It is to knowledge of this writer, the largest effigy vessel known to exist in the entire Mississippi River Valley.



Fi

Refer to the article on page 99 for the history of this king and the size amazing to behold. Found along the Quachi

Collection of Roy Hath



82
ıe dog-type effigy, pottery vessel. The coloring is beautiful
ver in Quachita County, Arkansas.
, West Plains, Missouri

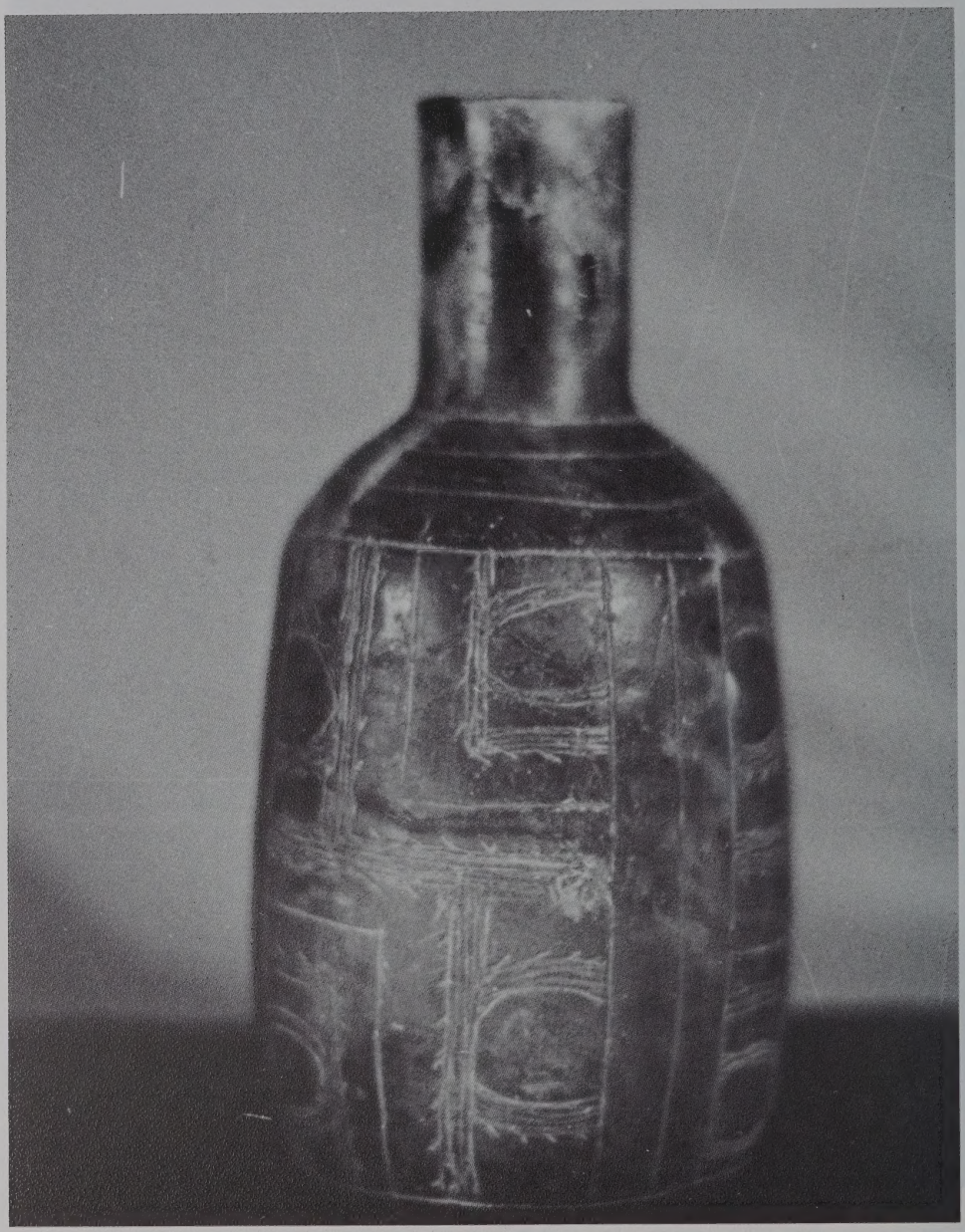


Figure 83
An outstanding Haley Engraved Caddoan water bottle. Height 7 inches. Width 4 inches. Found in Clark County, Arkansas. Ex Sam Johnson collection.

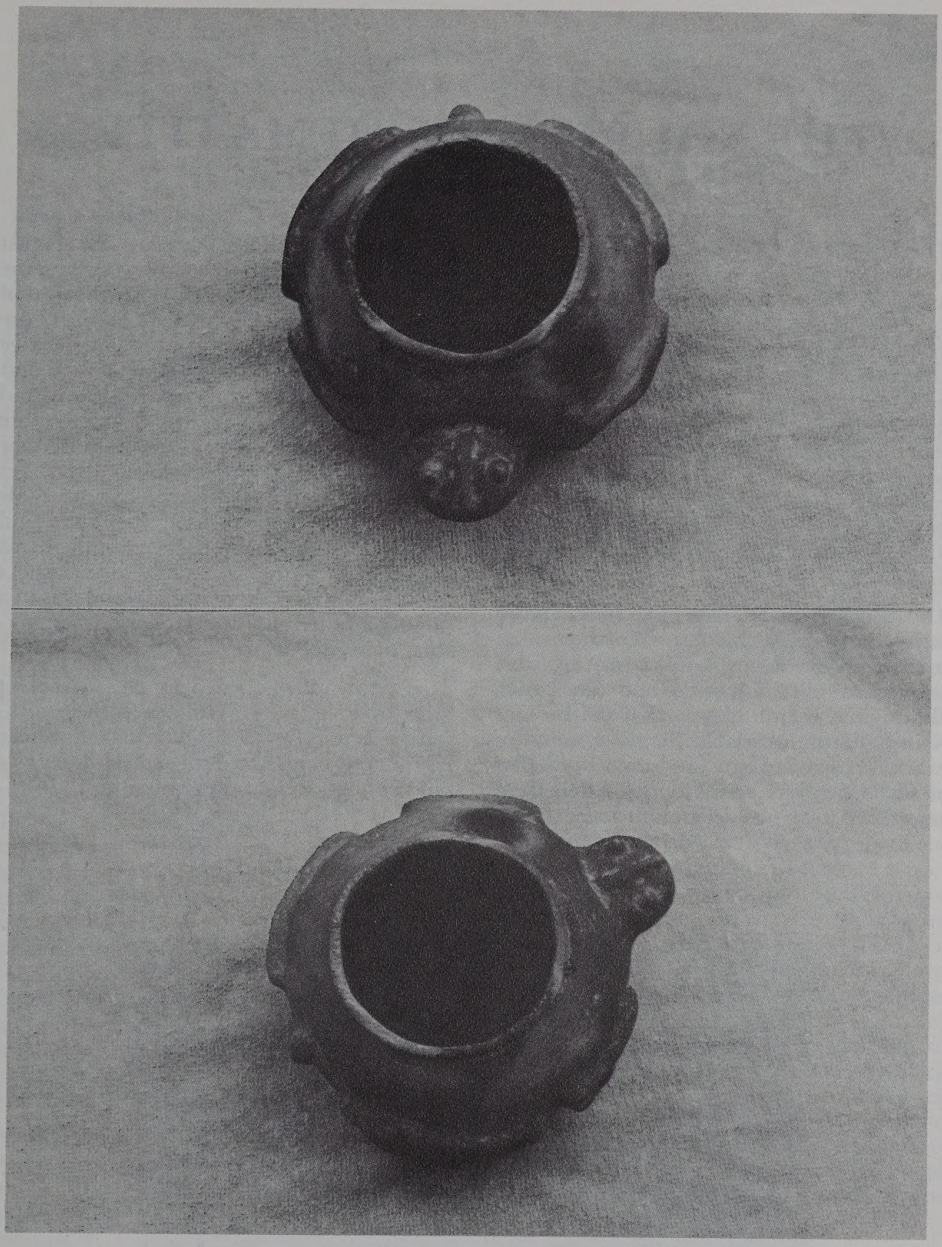


Figure 84
A superbly sculptured, frog effigy, rattle head, pottery bowl from Arkansas. Height 4 inches. Width 7 inches.

Collection of Bob Onken, Manito, Illinois.

THE SOURCES OF HEMATITE

Warren G. Moorehead

The Handbook of American Indians refers to the fact that most of the hematite made use of by the prehistoric peoples was found on the surface. Doctor Whelpley is of this opinion and I agree with these and other observers. There is no evidence, up to the present, that the Indians mined hematite as they did flint or copper. But, they did mine a softer hematite and oxides in order to obtain paint. Iron ore of various kinds occurs generally in the United States and it was no more than natural that the aborigine should pick up various bits of ore that he saw during his travels.

The discovery by Dr. Cox of an Indian paint mine is of great interest. Whether other equally large deposits of hematite were worked to obtain paint, I do not know, although it is quite likely that the Indians visited all the available hematite veins or iron outcrops and procured the valued pigments wherever possible. A tremendous amount of work was done on the estate of Dr. Cox. I say tremendous, advisedly, for it must be borne in mind that it was necessary for the Indians to break through the various layers of stone, remove exceedingly hard bodies of ore by means of very primitive and ineffective tools. Mining by means of a hand drill and black powder is considered laborious and difficult at the present time, much more tedious than the use of the compressed air drill, dynamite and modern machinery. Yet these enterprising aborigines had no tools save rudely notched stone hammers and hammers made of the harder fragments of hematite. That they were able to excavate a considerable number of tunnels and pits in a ridge composed chiefly of iron ore, is remarkable, to say the least.

This paint mine opened by Dr. Cox is set forth by Prof. W. H. Holmes in the Smithsonian Report for 1903. The article should be reproduced here, and Professor Holmes was kind enough to grand permission.

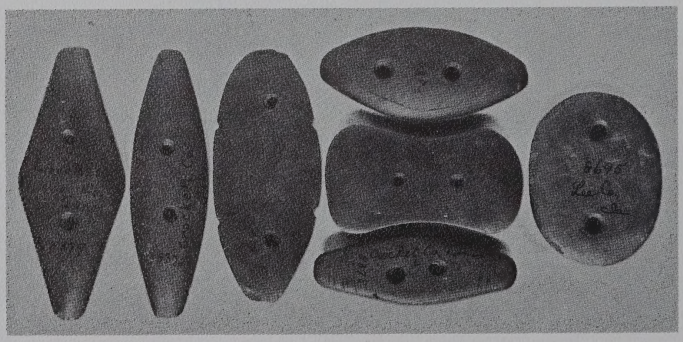


Figure 85
A group of gorgets made of hard, black or red colored hematite. Those not labeled are from the state of Missouri. Hematite gorgets are rare.

TRACES OF ABORIGINAL OPERATIONS IN AN IRON MINE NEAR LESLIE, MO.

By W. H. Holmes

Early in April, 1903, a communication was received by the Bureau of American Ethnology from Dr. S. W. Cox of Cuba, Mo., stating that evidences of ancient mining operations had been discovered in an iron mine operated by him near Leslie, Franklin County. This report was confirmed by Mr. D. I. Bushnell and other St. Louis archaeologists, and the present writer, who is especially interested in the quarrying and mining industries of the aborigines, repaired at once to Leslie to make a study of the interesting phenomena.

It was found that the miners had encountered a body of iron ore, of unknown depth and horizontal extent, lying immediately beneath the surface of the soil on a gentle slope reaching down to the banks of the Big Creek, a branch of Bourbois River, and that they had removed the ore from a space about 100 feet wide, 150 feet long, and to a depth of from one to five feet, and as the work progressed it was found that the ore had been fairly honeycombed by the ancient people, the passageways extending even below the present floor of the mine, as at the right of the figure in the plate. There were many partially filled galleries, generally narrow and sinuous, but now and then larger openings appeared, two of these being of sufficient dimensions to accommodate standing workmen.

In the debris of the old excavations many rude stone implements were encountered, and upward of 1,000 of these had been gathered by the miners into a heap on the margin of the mine. (See Fig. 86). These sledges are exceedingly rude, consisting of hard masses of stone or hematite weighing from one to five pounds, and roughly grooved or notched from the attachment with handles, no trace of the latter remaining, however. The great number of these implements made it certain that extensive operations had been carried on by the ancients, but the exact nature of the work was not readily determinable. The first impression was that the compact masses of hematite were sought for the purpose of manufacturing implements such as were employed by the mound-building tribes in many parts of the Mississippi Valley, but examination revealed few traces of the shaping of this material, save that it had been used in making the rude sledge heads or hammers found in the mine. In breaking up the ore the white miners encountered small, irregular seams and masses of flint, but these were too limited in extent and too brittle in texture to have been utilized successfully in the manufacture of implements. Some workable flint was observed in the vicinity of the ore body, and flakes and rejectage of blade-making, as well as a number of well-finished spearheads, arrow points, and leaf-shaped blades were intermingled in the filling of some of the superficial pits, but this flint-shaping appears to have been an incident only of the work on the site. The evidences of this shaping work are not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the extensive tunneling was carried on for the purpose of obtaining material for that purpose. Besides, this flint is found in large bodies in many sections of the general region and could readily have been obtained in quantity by the Indians.

It was observed, in approaching the mine, that the exposed surfaces of the ore and the ground about were everywhere a brilliant red. The workmen were red from head to

Figure 86
A heap of stone sledge heads, about 1200 in number, collected at the margin of the mine.

Figure 87
Face of the ore body, showing sections of the ancient mine openings.

Figure 88
Workmen on the outer margin of the mine discover open galleries beneath.

foot, and anyone venturing to handle the ore soon found his hands smeared with red oxide, repeated washing being required to remove it. The prevalence of the red color suggested at once the idea that the site had been an aboriginal paint mine and that the red and yellow oxides were mined and carried away to be used as paint — an article of utmost importance in the aboriginal economy.

As the charges of dynamite used by the miners broke down the walls of the mine it was observed that the deposits were of irregular hardness, that certain portions of the ore were very compact and flinty, containing much quartz, and of dark-bluish or purplish hue, while the larger part was so highly oxidized as to be easily broken up. Extending through the ore body in all directions were pockets and seams of soft red and yellow oxides, and in places there were irregular openings and partially filled cavities. Two of these openings are shown in Fig. 87, a view of the face of the mine taken by Mr. Clark McAdams, of St. Louis. The miners would drill with great difficulty through the hardest of ore, to have the drill drop suddenly into a cavity of unknown depth. This occurred at the spot shown in Fig. 88. It was difficult to discover just which of these openings and cavities were artificial, or whether or not they had been penetrated by the ancient workers, as changes are constantly taking place in such ore bodies. Percolating waters will up or clear out the passageways. Generally, however, as the walls were broken down by our miners the openings were found to connect with the superficial pittings, as indicated in Fig. 90.

It appears certain that the larger tunnels or galleries in which the sledges were found had been opened up or enlarged by the ancient miners, and that, in the search of other bodies of the desired product, they had followed weak lines and partially filled passageways, removing the projecting masses of hard ore, where these interferred with the work, by means of the sledges. Sketches of these rude implements are shown in Fig. 89, and the specimens appear on Fig. 86. It is apparent that the sledges could have had no other function than that of crushing and breaking up the solid masses of ore to be used in the manufacture of implements or in opening new passageways through the ore body, (although these sledges were made in the main of compact bits of the ore and of numbers in the copper mines of Lake Superior). Nearly all appear to have been hafted for use, and the majority show the rude grooving or notching necessary for the attachment of the withe haft. It would seem that in the narrow passages of the mine the use of hafted implements would be inconvenient if not entirely impracticable, and we are left to marvel at the feat accomplished by the ancient workmen of penetrating a compact ore body in dark, sinuous passages hardly roomy enough to admit the body of a man, with the aid of rude bits of stone held in the hand. The character of these openings is indicated clearly in Fig. 87, which shows the face of the mine as freshly exposed by the mining operations; and Fig. 90 indicated somewhat imperfectly the manner in which the tunnels or borings penetrate the ore body connecting with the superficial pits and extending to unknown depths beneath the present floor of the mine. Three of these borings are seen in the wall of the mine shown in Fig. 91. One is exposed at the right of the right-hand figure, and a second occurs beyond this, extending from the stump on the margin of the mine down to and beneath the feet of the man whose back is turned toward the observer, and a third passes down from the second stump, being the same opening as that shown at dd in Fig. 90.

Numerous examples of the implements found and specimens of the ore in its various phases, together with a large mass of the compact ore, one surface of which shows the markings of the mining tools of the aborigines, were presented to the U. S. National Museum by the proprietor of the mine, Dr. S. W. Cox.

I have now examined mines and quarries of the aborigines in twelve distinct materials, and each new example has added to my former high estimate of the enterprise and perseverance of the native peoples when engaged in the pursuit of their normal industries.

Figure 89
Sketches of the rudely shaped mining implements.

FOOTNOTE

Editor

The reprints on pages 104 through 113, from bulletin VI, "Hematite Implements of the United States, Together with Chemical Analysis of Various Hematites," by Warren K. Moorehead, are reproduced here because of many discussions your editor has had with many individuals over the past several years, regarding hematite and its usage by Pre-Columbian Cultures.

Your editor feels that the report on the Aborigine mining methods and tools used would be of interest to our members.

In discussions with old timers, since deceased, the story was offered on more than one occasion that an aborigine skeleton was found deep in a collapsed tunnel, at a later date than the date these articles were written.

Your editor has never been able to verify this report except by word of mouth.

Considering the magnitude of the mining operations at this site and the risks involved, it is logical to assume that there could have been several lives lost.

One can but marvel at the intestinal fortitude required to undertake this mining operation and that the ore mined here must have been even more highly prized by the aborigines than we value our present day treasures, gold, diamonds, etc.

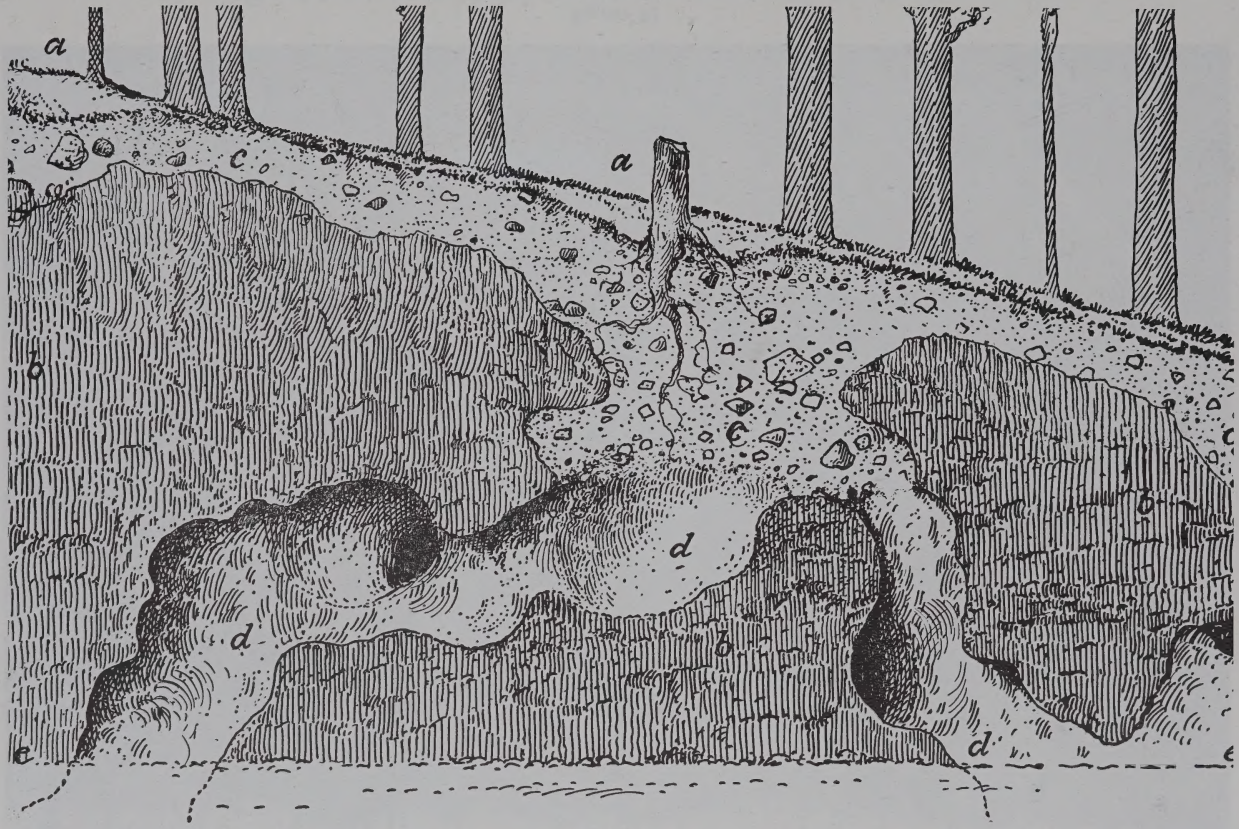


Figure 90
Section indicating the manner in which the ancient galleries or borings penetrate the ore body.

Figure 91
View of the mine wall, showing traces of ancient tunnels, extending down the ore body.

Figure 92
General view of the iron mine, showing face of the ore body to the right with openings of the ancient mines.

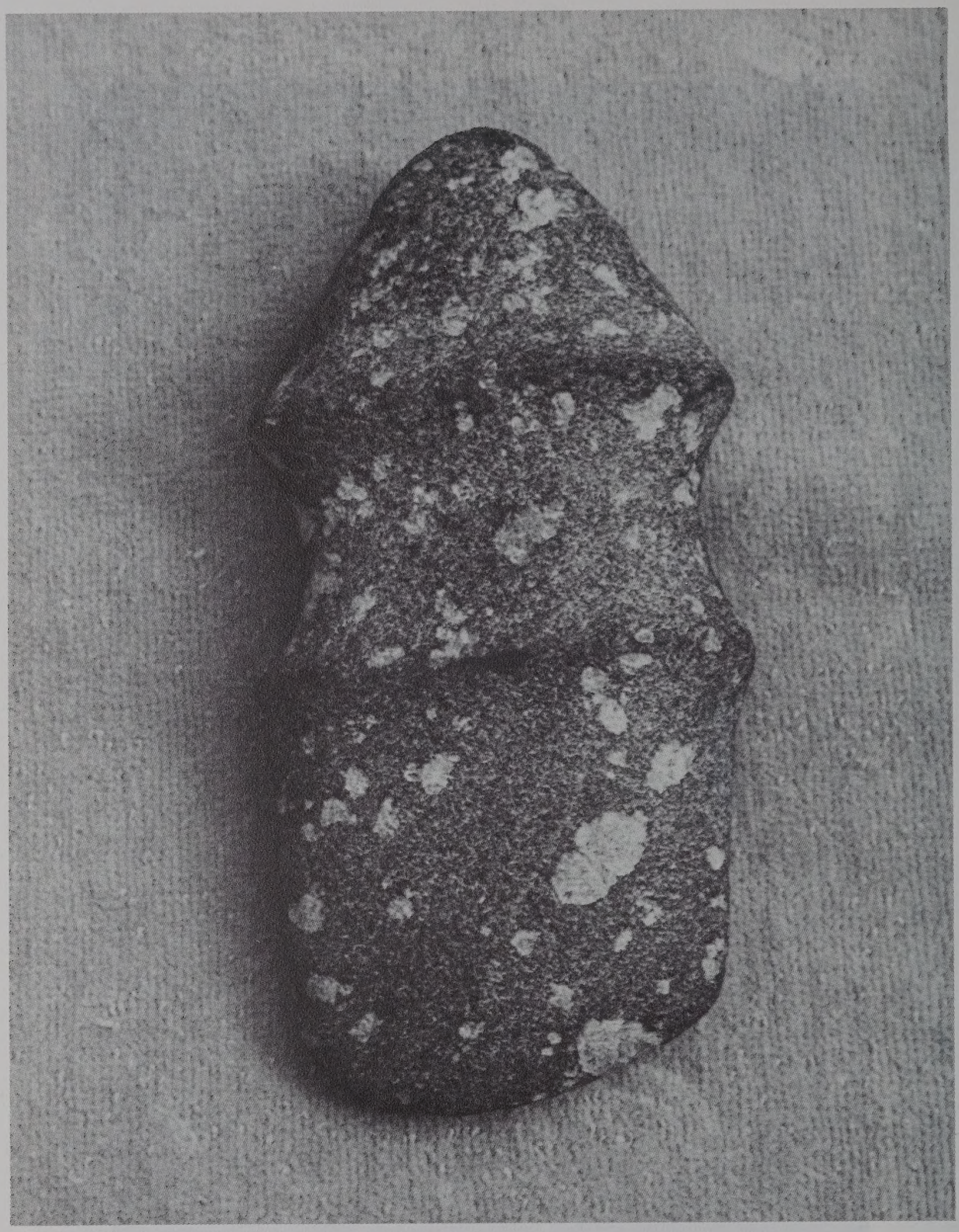


Figure 93
An outstanding Michigan Barbed type axe made of a grey colored porphyry. Measures 7¼ by 3 inches.

Collection of Bob Onken, Manito, Illinois.

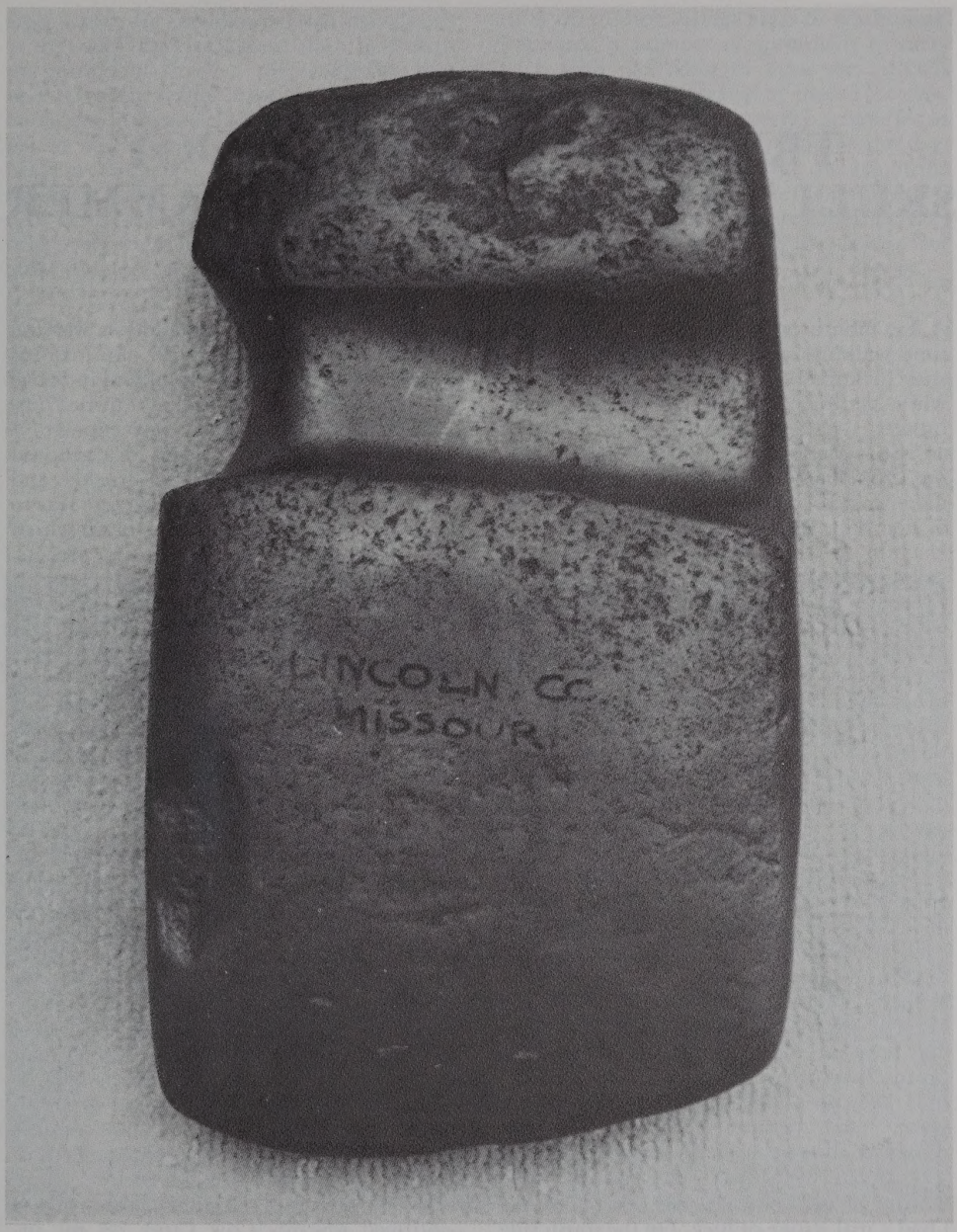


Figure 94
A very fine, black colored Hematite axe. Measures 5 by 3½ inches. Found in Lincoln County, Missouri. Ex Stephens and Buel collections.

Collection of Bob Onken, Manito, Illinois.

TRI-STATE ARCHAEOLOGY
SKULL CRUSHER/SLEDGE HAMMER

LTC Floyd B. Lyerla (AUS-Ret)
Columbus, Kansas

A few months ago I decided to spend some time walking one of the local Amerindian sites in hope of finding an artifact or two while getting some good exercise. Unfortunately — at least that is the way it seemed at first — each site I went to still had a standing crop, had been harvested recently and there was crop residue strewn over the field, or had been worked by the farmer since the last rain. In desperation I decided to walk the bed of a small brook that empties into Cow Creek in the hope of finding some other collectible rock or mineral specimen. I knew the small brook I had in mind would be nearly dry, with only intermittent water holes, because of a shortage of recent rains. After visiting a spell with the owners of the property and obtaining their permission, I set forth to investigate the stream bed. For the first ten minutes or so, sandstone, coal shale, and plain old dirt was about all I saw. Suddenly the detritus in the stream bed turned to flint. On close inspection it became apparent that sometime in the past people had come to that spot to make use of the flint readily available. It was also apparent that the flint, which was in both vein and nodular form, had been exposed by deliberate digging as well as washing action. This flint, which may have varying types of rind (skin), occurs profusely throughout this area (S. E. Kansas). It is because of the rind (limestone, sandstone, etc.) people frequently do not recognize flint protruding from the ground.

During my methodical inspection of the area I had a real stroke of luck. On the south side of the stream, where the side wall and stream bed met, I noticed a portion of an unusually round rock with an indentation protruding from the earth. Upon closer inspection I became convinced the indentation was too uniform to be natural. Pictures of numerous artifacts I had seen in museums and in books ran through my mind. And, as it turned out, only a third of the rock was exposed. I suspected that I was looking at a grooved maul — an aboriginal skull crusher and sledge hammer. Reputedly one usage was to crush bison skulls to get at the brain which they used as food and in the tanning process. I was eager to dig out this highly suspect item, sure that I was right in my thinking. At the same time I was hesitant for fear I would be wrong, or if I were right it might be damaged. You can image my elation when I carefully completed the exposure and saw that it was complete. It appears to have been shaped from a flint nodule with a limestone rind. This artifact (see accompanying picture) weighs in at a little over two pounds and is about fourteen inches in diameter. There is no way of determining how many thousands of years this item had been waiting to be discovered. I know that Amerindians made this combination weapon/tool during the Woodland Cultural Period (circa 1000 B.C. — 1000 A.D.). I also know that no ceramic cultural baggage (potsherds) associated with the Woodland Period have been found within many miles of the site of my discovery even though there is a large village site nearby. This would seem to relegate my find to the older, pre-ceramic (circa 6000 B.C. — 1000 B.C.) Archaic Period. Having wrapped this lump of rock very carefully, and clutching it very possessively, I continued towards Cow Creek on my inspection of this subsidiary stream. Because of my slow meticulous inspection I did not get to the point where this stream empties into Cow Creek. Even so, I discovered four other

areas where our predecessors had visited eons in the past to pick from the surface, or grub in the ground for "fresher" pieces, the flint that was so readily available for making weapons and tools. Flint and chalcedony where highly prized and widely used by the aborigines because of their hardness, sharpness, and flaking quality (conchoidal fractures). At each of these areas it was obvious they had broken up many nodules and vein pieces in order to select only the best interior pieces to carry off to their village areas or workshops. I selected a number of specimens to carry back with me. Most of these are artifacts because they were created by man. However, my maul, which can properly be classified as a museum piece, was my find of the day. Naturally, I showed it to the owners of the property and gave them a bit of a run down on its usage. In order to protect their privacy I will not reveal the exact location of my experience.

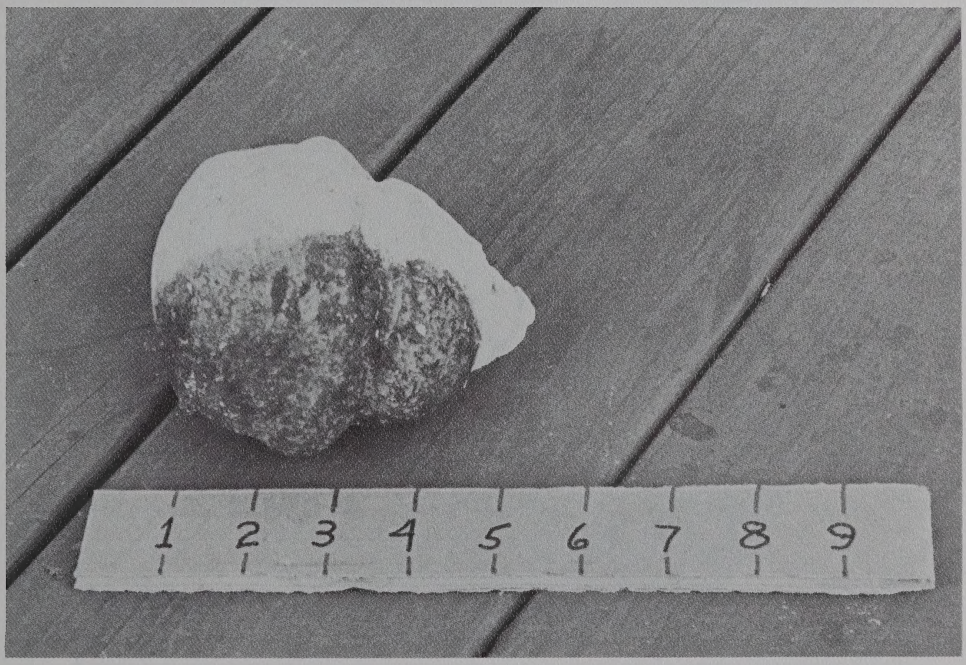


Figure 95
An artifact referred to as a skull crusher/sledge hammer on page 116. See details in article on pages 116 and 117. Weight 2 lbs. Found in southeast, Kansas.

Collection of LTC Floyd B. Lyerla (AUS-Ret) Columbus, Kansas.

Figure 96
A beautiful axe made of hard black colored hematite. Weighs 12 lbs. and was found in central Missouri.

Figure 97
Another outstanding axe made of hard black colored hematite. Weighs 12 lbs. and was found in Calhoun County, Illinois.

Figure 98
A Classic Walls Engraved type pottery water bottle, of the Mississippian Culture. Very well balanced with notched disc base. Measures 6¼ inches high. Found in the state of Arkansas.

Collection of Sam Johnson, Murfreesboro, Arkansas

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